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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY
Barometer 29.80

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 30, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 79 72

August 30, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 86 73

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.

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\$36 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

THE P. AND O. CO. INTENDS INCREASING ITS CAPITAL TO \$5,744,888. BRITISH ARE ESTABLISHING THEIR HOLD ON GROUND BY BOMBING ATTACKS. BRITISH TOOK A BARRICADE BETWEEN DELVILLE WOOD AND HIGHWOOD. THE BRITISH HAVE FURTHER PROGRESSED TO THE EAST OF THIEPVAL. AN ENEMY ATTACK ON THE WEST OF THE STOKHOD HAS BEEN REPULSED. THE RUSSIANS ARE ADVANCING FROM KYGHI AND LAKE VAN. THERE ARE NO FRESH DEVELOPMENTS ON STRUMA AND DOIRAN FRONTS. THREE MEMBERS OF THE GREEK GENERAL STAFF HAVE RESIGNED. IT IS BELIEVED IN BERLIN THAT GREECE WILL JOIN THE ENTENTE. FRENCH HAVE RECAPTURED GROUND SOUTH-EAST OF THIAUMONT WORK. GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH WERE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES. THE SINKING OF THE GREEK STEAMER LEANDROS IS REPORTED. IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE MAY BE RENAMED KITCHENER COLLEGE. GERMANS ARE ORDERED TO BAYONET, NOT TO TAKE, PRISONERS. GERMAN TROOPS TRIED TO SUPPRESS PRO-RUSSIAN MOVE IN BULGARIA. THE POSITION OF THE BULGARIAN CABINET IS SAID TO BE CRITICAL.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Trouble in Bulgaria.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

August 29, 12.50 p.m.
The Times correspondent at Bucharest states that a German Division was called out to suppress pro-Russian movements in Philippopolis, Yamboli and Sivaszgora. The population attacked the soldiers, who fired, killing and wounding many.

The position of the Radoslawo Cabinet is critical.

Greek General Staff Members Resign.

August 29, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that three members of the General Staff have resigned. They are apparently of pro-German sympathies.

Berlin's View.

August 29, 1.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, a Berlin telegram says the changes in the Greek commands are regarded as an indication of Greece's intention to join the Entente.

No Developments on Battle-Fronts.

August 29, 8.45 p.m.
The British commander at Salonica reports there are no developments on the Struma and Doiran fronts.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Minor Enterprises on British Front.

August 29, 6.50 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—The weather is unfavourable. Operations are confined to minor enterprises and local bombing attacks. By these means we are gradually establishing a hold on the ground between the western outskirts of Guillemont and Ginchy.

We captured a hostile barricade between Delville wood and Highwood.

We further progressed to the east of Thiepval.

We bombarded selected points of the enemy's line between Neuve Chapelle and south of Armentieres.

French Recapture Ground.

August 29, 4.45 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—We recaptured ground east of the Thiaumont work. Enemy attacks on Fleury and near the road leading to Vaux Fort were repulsed with heavy losses.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Enemy Hurled Back.

August 29, 4.45 p.m.
A Petrograd communique says:—An enemy attack in the Tobolsk district, west of the Stokhod, was repulsed. We advanced everywhere on the front from Kyghi to the west of Lake Van, hurling back the enemy to near Ognot, to the west of which a Turkish attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

P. AND O. AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

August 29, 3.00 p.m.
An extraordinary general meeting of stockholders in the P. and O. Company is to be held on September 7 to consider a resolution confirming the conditional agreement between the New Zealand Shipping Company and the P. and O. Company, and providing for an increase of the latter Company's capital to \$5,744,888 by the creation of \$996,720 additional deferred stock.

TELEGRAMS.

GREEK STEAMER SUNK.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

August 29, 12.50 p.m.
The Greek steamer Leandros has been sunk.

A COLLEGE APPEAL.

August 29, 12.50 p.m.
Prince Alexander of Teck appeals on behalf of the Imperial Service College, Windsor, for sons, or other descendants, of British officers and civil servants. It is intended to raise a fund of \$100,000 in memory of Earl Kitchener and to change the name of the College to the Kitchener College.

GERMANY'S LATEST DEVILRY.

August 29, 12.50 p.m.
The Times correspondent at Headquarters states that a prisoner's letter reveals the fact the Germans have been ordered not to take British prisoners, but to despatch them all with the bayonet.

BRITISH CONGRATULATIONS.

August 29, 10.55 p.m.
Congratulations have been telegraphed by Viscount Grey to the Italian Foreign Minister on Italy's latest step, and by Mr. Asquith to the Rumanian Premier on Rumania's decision. The latter recalls the long-standing mutual national friendship.

BULGARIA'S 'SUCCESSSES.'

August 29, 8.35 p.m.
A French communique issued at Salonica says:—An aviation park was destroyed near Doiran. It is pointed out in reference to the Bulgarian claims of success, that the enemy has only occupied undefended Greek territory or suffered heavy losses, in fruitless attacks, at the hands of the Serbians.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 5 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Troop Traffic Shelled.

August 28, 11.55 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, reports: Our long range guns successfully fired on the troop traffic at different places between Bapaume and Miraumont.

More German Prisoners Taken.

August 29, 12.55 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy's artillery shelled our front intermittently during the day, more especially between Pozieres and Thiepval Wood. Our artillery and trench-mortars have been in action on other parts of the front, especially opposite Calonne and Neuve Chapelle, Auchy and Hohenzollern, also west of Wytchate. One hundred and thirty-seven prisoners have been taken in the past six hours.

A heavy storm overtook eight aeroplanes on the evening of the 26th inst., and five of them have not returned.

A Fruitless Enemy Attack.

August 29, 1.05 a.m.
A Paris communique reports artillery activity on the Somme front. The Germans on the right of the Meuse fruitlessly attacked east of Fleury and bombarded the trenches at Vaux-Chapitre. The day was quiet elsewhere.

ROUMANIA'S INTERVENTION.

Troops Already in Action.

August 29, 1.25 a.m.
The Rumanian troops are already in action. An Austrian communique mentions an engagement at Rod Tower pass, south-west and south of Brassao. It says "On the south-eastern and eastern Hungarian frontier ramparts, our new Rumanian enemy exchanged, in treacherous surprise, his first shots with our frontier posts."

Effect on Wheat Prices.

August 29, 2.55 a.m.
Wheat fell 4/- a quarter at Liverpool on Rumania's declaration of war, the market closing at slightly above the lowest point reached.

TELEGRAMS.

ROUMANIA'S INTERVENTION.

A Historic Stroke.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

August 29, 2.55 a.m.
The declaration has evoked the most jubilant comments in Paris and Rome, where it is described as a historic stroke of justice, marking the beginning of a phase of great tribulation for the enemy. One of its most important consequences will be the final enclosure of Germany in a most formidable blockade, supplemented by concentric advances from all military fronts.

It is pointed out in Rome that the war has returned with the greatest intensity to the Balkans, where it originated and where, perhaps, it will find a solution. The wisdom of the Allies in holding Salonica is now recognised as a stroke of genius, and it is not doubted that Greece is also bound to come in.

What Intervention Means.

August 29, 6.20 a.m.
Rumania's intervention is regarded by the papers as the greatest "bull point" for the Allies since the beginning of the war. Apart from its military consequences, which will probably mean the shortening of the war by many months, the moral effect will be tremendous. Rumania's intervention has fallen on Europe with the force of the final verdict of the war. The fact that Germany is beaten has probably long since been known by the German higher command, but the opinion of the most astute, most interested neutral, that the German's doom is sealed now reveals the fact to the German nation. The striking military fact is that a large force of fresh, enthusiastic, thoroughly trained and equipped troops is thrown into the struggle at a time when and at a strategic point where they will be most helpful to the Allies.

The Austrian report of the fighting shows that Hungarian Transylvania will be Rumania's immediate objective. The Rumanians here are confronted with a barrier of hundreds of miles broad. The conquest may not be rapid, but the operations will immediately improve the strategic situation, as the Russian left in Bukovina is now linked up with the Rumanian right, while the Teutonic right flank is now completely in the air. It hitherto rested on the Rumanian frontier near the south-east corner of Bukovina and must now be prolonged 400 miles along the Carpathians to the Danube at Verociorova. It has been reported that a large Russian force is concentrating on the Danube close to the Rumanian frontier. The Iron Gate may again be the scene of a struggle, as in the time of the Romans.

It remains to be seen which front the Central Empires will denude, or whether the German Staff will decide to shorten the fronts by a retreat. Apart from the prospect of wholesale invasion of Hungary, the Russians are now able to march on Bulgaria through Rumania, employing important railways and utilising as their base Odessa. In this connection an interesting statement comes from Petrograd that Russia has armed and trained very considerable forces of former Austro-Hungarian subjects, for use in the Balkans, offered partly by their own and partly by Serbian officers. These have taken the oath of allegiance to the Tsar.

Rejoicings in Italy.

August 29, 6.25 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports rejoicings in honour of Rumania. A huge procession demonstrated at the Rumanian Legation. The Minister and his Staff, who appeared on the balcony, were given an ovation. Similar demonstrations took place in all the towns of Italy.

Consternation in Berlin.

August 29, 2.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen quotes a Berlin telegram which states that Rumania's declaration of war came like a thunderbolt. There was indescribable consternation and indignation, as the Teuto-Rumanian commercial agreements were signed only a few days previously, and had lulled everybody into the belief that the storm had blown over; and great quantities of ammunition from the Germans had been delivered to Rumania in exchange for grain. These will now be hurled back on their own heads.

Changed Opinion in Greece.

August 29, 4.05 p.m.
Signs are multiplying of a profound change of opinion in Greece in favour of the Allies.

King Constantine Condemned.

August 29, 4.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, Mr. Venezelos, in a speech, boldly condemned the Constantine policy. He declared the King to be a victim of ill-informed military authorities, also of his own admiration for Germany, through whose victory he hoped to weaken the constitution and concentrate the power of the monarchy. Thousands cheered the speech.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF GREECE.

August 29, 6.25 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that the King is suffering from inflammation of a wound. A small operation was performed yesterday. His Majesty was consequently unable to receive a deputation of Liberals.

A TEA PLANT PEST.

Tea plantations at Uji, which is one of the leading tea-producing districts in Japan, are affected with looper and the damage is daily increasing in spite of strong efforts on the part of the local authorities and tea plantation owners, reported the Japan Times on August 17.

The insects, which are spotted on their backs, were first noticed in April this year. Because of their rapidity of increase, all the plantations were soon infested to an enormous extent, when the local authorities and the plantation proprietors began their campaign against the dangerous insects.

Already 9,000 men have been employed and over 1,100,000 have been spent in destroying them, but so far the preventive measures have been futile and at present the devastated area amounts to considerably more than 100 chohu.

In view of the gravity of the situation, the Kyoto Prefectural Office has decided to take action and recently appointed a committee for the exterminating of these spotted loopers, with the Director of the Administration Section as its chairman, at the same time asking for advice from the experts in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Though the damage from the loopers is grave they must not be viewed with alarm, for Uji does not grow any of the late crops and the first picking has been already finished. The only source of anxiety is that plants which are very old in Uji, some being 100 years in fact, threaten to die on account of those insects eating into the stalks.

Births in War-time.

Paris, July 2.—The mysterious wisdom of nature, which makes good what man has destroyed, is being shown here remarkably in the birth statistics. It has been said that the proportion of male births to female increases rapidly in war-time. Paris statistics give remarkable support to this argument. In peace time in France about as many boys are born as girls. Now that the flower of the French youth is giving its life for the country, male births, for the first time since the few years following 1870, greatly outnumber female births. For example, on one single day last month in a Paris maternity hospital, out of twenty-three babies born in one ward twenty-one were boys, and out of seventeen in an adjoining ward sixteen were boys. This is the highest proportion of males recorded. Statistics show, in general, that this year in France the number of males at birth greatly exceeds the number of females.

U. S. Catholics and Mexico.

Washington, August 22.—Associations and societies throughout the United States representative of the Catholic church have come out simultaneously and strongly in condemnation of the Mexican policy enunciated and followed by President Wilson during his term of office.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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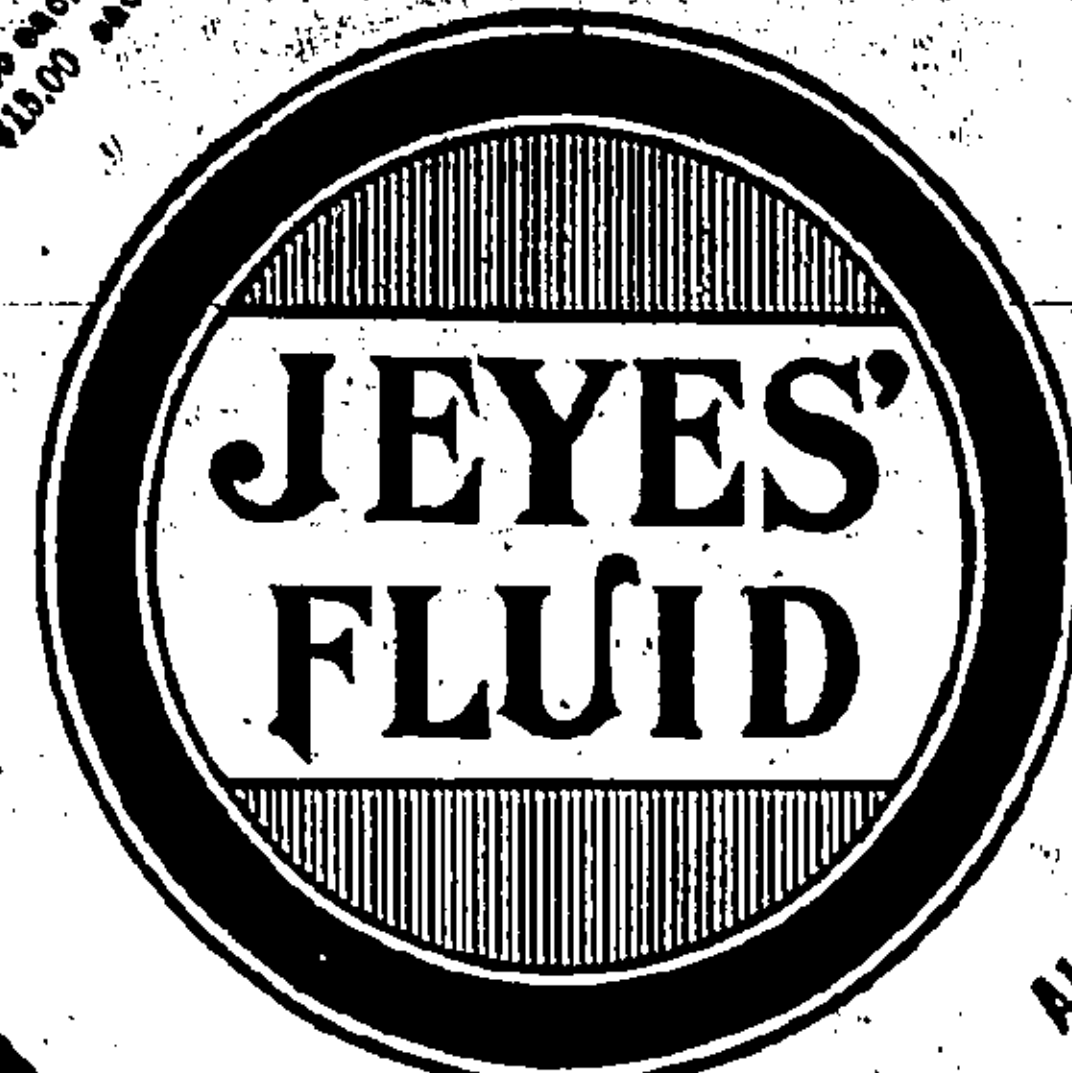
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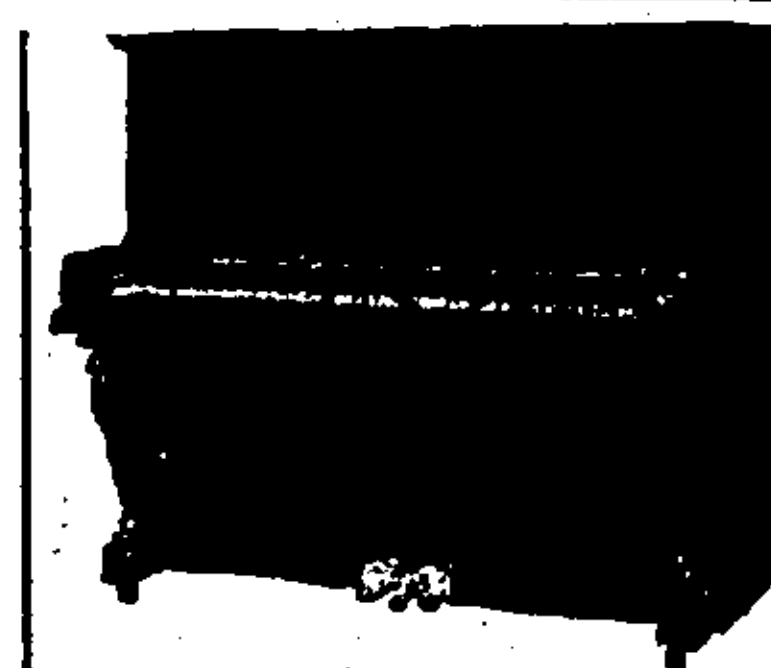
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GENERAL NEWS.

Bombay Gambling Act.
 The Bombay Gambling Act has been extended throughout the Delhi Province, which has the effect of rendering "satta" gambling, which is prevalent in Delhi, illegal.

Japan and the Cholera.
 The *Nagasaki Press* of August 19 says that 36 fresh cases of cholera had been reported to the Prefectural authorities up to noon the previous day. The total reported up to mid-night on August 17 was 241 (of which 99 have proved fatal), including 62 for the country districts.

Trade Commissioner for India.
 The question of reviving the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for India in the Board of Trade in England, which was held in England some time ago by Mr. Gubbay, is receiving consideration and a despatch on the subject will shortly reach the Secretary of State.

The Mexican Trouble.
 Washington, August 22.—The U.S. Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, has announced that the national guard forces now on the border will remain there for duty, adding that the militiamen are daily winning "bloodless battles" in hastening the coming of peace to the poor people of Mexico.

Another Shanghai Bomb.
 Last week, while a Chinese lad of 11 or 12 years of age was riding in a ricksha in North Chokiang Road Shanghai, a bomb which was contained in a box in the vehicle exploded. The back of the ricksha was demolished, but the boy being only slightly hurt was assisted to his home by passers-by. No police happened to be in the vicinity so the coolie got away before he could be interrogated.

Bad Weather and Crops in Germany.
 Amsterdam, July 15.—The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* says that the incessant unfavourable weather has caused great apprehension among agriculturists especially in Spreewald, Ober-brand, and the low-lying regions. The hay crop is not finished, the hay is damp, and the quality inferior. Potatoes are going bad, marrows and onions are deteriorating, and greens, especially cauliflower and red cabbage, are not progressing.

The Bank of Communications.
 The cause of the sudden reduction of the value of the Bank of Communications notes in Peking by 6 copper cents per paper dollar is due to the proposal of certain M.P.'s to suspend the business of this Bank and the reported payment of about two million dollars in the said Bank's notes by Japan as salt surplus which she had collected at 40 or 50 per cent. discount from the poor Chinese in Peking and other places.

Dearest Hats.
 Men's hats are to be much dearer says the *Times*. This is mainly due to the continued increase in the price of the materials employed. Both wool, which is used for the cheaper qualities of felt hats, and the fur for the better grades cost 50 per cent. more; dyes, methylated spirit (used for proofing the hats), silk, ribbons, and leather are all much dearer. For a "bowler" or soft fur felt of the old quality a man will soon have to pay quite a shilling more than before.

The Potato Crop.
 From the Jersey potato statistics it appears that the 1916 season constitutes a record as regards net value. The tonnage amounts to 42,700 tons, of the net value of £566,582, exclusive of 306 tons sent as a gift to the Royal Navy. The amount received by the farmers exceeds last year's total by £274,988. Private export of new potatoes from Jersey has been stopped as from July 10. The Government has requisitioned the whole of the remaining crop, with the exception of that portion which is required for seed.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.

ROUMANIA'S CHOICE.

With a frankness that constitutes the most pitiless of rebuffs, Roumania has told the Central Powers that she has ranged herself alongside the Allies because it is they who "are able most effectively to assist her to realise her national ideal." Roumania's ideal, like Britain's, is one of independence; of "live and let-live"; and the Austro-German, Bulgarian and Turkish methods of carrying on war have taught her that she would look in vain to the champions of those methods for help in establishing that which she longs for. Her action is one which the world expected, and had a right to expect, in mid-October of last year, of Bulgaria; and it seems tolerably clear that Bulgaria would not have disappointed civilisation, had it not been that, against her better judgment, she allowed herself to be betrayed by her German sovereign—himself the dupe of the Prussian militarist party. There is but one way in which a weak nation can ensure its independence: and that is by helping in every possible way to break the power of those whose loftiest ambition is tyranny.

Roumania has chosen the better part, and she will not be the loser thereby. There is not a doubt that, had she followed her own generous instincts, she would have bidden defiance to the Central Powers long ago; but a thousand considerations, political and political, hampered her movements. That she has many an old score to settle with Austria is a matter of history, and if she has been patiently biding her time all this while, waiting for the chance to take vengeance on the oppressor of her people, who can blame her? To-day she is able, by the shifting of the pieces on the chess-board that has taken place during the past year, to reverse completely the possibilities where Austria is concerned. A year ago a declaration of war from her would have been the signal for the instantaneous invasion of her territory by the nucleus hordes of the two Kaisers. To-day she can follow up her declaration by invading Hungary. Politically the Allies have contrived matters well, and Bulgaria must have been dense indeed if she failed to put a correct construction on the joint movement of the past week or so round about Salonica. War, it is true, is not at the moment declared between the Bulgarians and the Roumanians, but it may presumably be taken for granted.

To the Allies, and to the civilised world as a whole, Roumania's entry into the field will bring unfeigned rejoicing. Not only, as we suggested yesterday, does it mean that Austria is now too weak to bar her new assailant's passage, but it involves our enemies in new difficulties over the placing of their troops and thus marks the beginning of the end. Roumania introduces into the struggle an army of well nigh three quarters of a million men; and a glance at the map shows the extent to which she can hamper the movements of the enemy. In a word, the Central Powers were already at their wits' end to defend themselves at half a dozen vulnerable points; and now, when they are less equal to this task than they have been since the beginning of the tragedy, they are called upon to set up yet one more defence. It is little wonder that our new ally, in giving her reasons for joining the Entente Powers, spoke with a certain confidence of her intervention as calculated to lessen the duration of the war.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.

DAY BY DAY.

Some weeks ago we deprecated the practice, indulged in by certain "Chinamen," of disturbing the muddy foreshore along the Eastern Praya in search of shell-fish. These people, at low water, assemble in crowds on the shore, absolutely wallowing in the filth, and dig numberless pits in their quest after what they would probably term marine delicacies. The result is that the atmosphere in this locality becomes charged with the most noxious stenoh, to the great annoyance of passengers in tram-cars and richakas and of pedestrians, and, we should think, to the manifest danger to the health of people living in this region. The practice still continues unabated, and it is high time it was checked by the authorities. It would be interesting to know, too, what becomes of these shell-fish. Presumably they are eaten, and, if that is so, it may well be that disease is spread thereby. It is idle to say that if the Chinese like these "delicacies," they should be permitted to consume them. Some years ago the native population used to indulge their liking for rat soup until laws were framed prohibiting the sale of such a concoction. It might be as well, therefore, if the authorities secured a quantity of these shell-fish and analysed it. At any rate, this turning over of the foreshore mud at East Point should be prohibited, especially at this time of the year, when the Quarry Bay route by car is so popular to Europeans during the cool of the evenings.

Imperial Aircraft Flottilla.

We would like to draw the attention of our readers to the letter from the Hon. Mr. Hallifax on the above subject. The S.O.A. gives some figures which should make Hongkong take itself pretty seriously by the shoulder. Out of some seventy aircraft, only five have been provided by this Colony; and of those five, two were given by Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung and one by the Tsi Yau Bank; in other words, the total number that the general public of a wealthy British Possession found itself equal to furnishing was two! And yet Hongkong has been singularly lucky throughout the war period. No danger of any sort has come nigh our dwelling, and but little inconvenience; moreover, for one man who is the poorer by the existence of the war, probably two are the richer. To attribute this failure to meanness would be less than just, for Hongkong has shown, over and over again, a most generous willingness to contribute to this fund or that. Is it not rather of a piece with the Colony's shabby behaviour in connection with the observance of Empire Day, the War Anniversary, etc? It seems to us that the whole fault lies with our wretched want of public spiritedness. We have a European population of a few thousands, and it is up into at least a couple of hundred cliques, each contemptuous (or jealous, as the case may be) of the other; and the result is that anything like a big, united effort, no matter how deserving the cause, seems to be out of the question.

Greece and the War.

Matters in connection with Greece are made none the worse by the plain seeking of M. Venizelos which is reported in this morning's wire, though his remarks will not make the King of the Hellenes love him any better. From the beginning, Greece has occupied an unexpectedly contemptible position in the eyes of belligerents and neutrals, and there can be no doubt that the cause of all this is the one assigned by M. Venizelos: that King Constantine has an enthusiastic admiration for Germany; so much so that he has been looking forward, in the event of the Allies' being defeated, to aping his respectable brother-in-law the Kaiser. It is well that the truth should be known to the Greek people, though the revenge that they may take on a Sovereign who was planning to betray them into semi-servitude is scarcely likely to be pleasant to that gentleman. King Constantine and his Hohenzollern consort have been playing an expensive game—and one which may yet cost them the throne of Greece.

THE PALISADE.

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The management of the Palisade, Kowloon, has arranged a special attraction for to-night by the engagement of a string band, which will render a number of appropriate selections during the programme. There will no doubt be a large audience if the weather keeps fine, for the series of films to be shown is in every sense admirable. The sixth episode of the famous "Black Box" mystery will be shown, while another feature is the splendid three-part drama, "The Wreck." The other films have also much to commend them.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; fine. (1916, 76 overcast.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; fine. (1916, 84 fog.)

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Porthos at 4 p.m. to-day.
French Mail.—Due per a.s. Porthos to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Montez to-day.
American Mail.—Due per a.s. China to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Sinking at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11 1/2 d.

To-morrow's Anniversaries.

To-morrow is the 38th birthday of the Queen of Holland and the 37th of the Emperor of Japan.

Interim Dividend.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Kowloon Java Plantations, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 50 cents.

Mrs. Alfred Sze Returning to China.

Word has been received in the Colony to the effect that Mrs. Alfred Sze, wife of H.E. the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James', left London for the Far East on August 26, travelling via Siberia. Mrs. Sze is accompanied by Miss A. F. Kwok, sister of Mr. P. K. Kwok of Hongkong.

The Chinese mid-autumn festival having begun, the shops in the native quarters of the city are displaying their accustomed stock of "moon cakes." Outside such shops, as usual, elaborate pictures are hung, sign-board fashion, and, as many of these have more or less a topical or political significance, interested crowds are to be seen inspecting them—and, incidentally, blocking up the pathway.

Officer's Missing Boot.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a Wellington boot belonging to Lieut. Fisher, of the 74th Punjabis. A small boy said he took the boot to be mended, but as the cobbler was not in he left it in the alleyway at the back of the shop. A scavenging coolie (defendant) came along and sold it to a marine hawk. A marine hawk said defendant brought the boot to him saying he had swept it up in the street. Witness gave defendant twenty cents for it. The case was adjourned.

Attempted Murder.

Before Mr. J. H. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempted murder of a woman at Hungshom. Inspector Lymont said that, from what could be gathered now, the man went to the woman, who was sleeping, and attacked her with a chopper, inflicting very serious injuries on the back of her neck. She caught hold of his hand and cried out, and a detective in the street, hearing the cries, gained admittance to the house and arrested the man. A remand was ordered.

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THE LATE CAPT. ALISON.

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Memorial Service.

A very impressive Memorial Service was held at St. Peter's Church, Badleigh Salterton, for Captain George Allison, Seaforth Highlanders (late A.D.C. to Sir Henry May), and the following message was received by his father, Sir Archibald Allison, from Beckingham Palace:—
"The King and Queen deeply regret the loss you and the army have sustained by the death of your son in the service of his country. Their Majesties truly sympathise with you in your sorrow."

A Splendid Example.

The G.O.C. of the Brigade Capt. Allison was in, writes to Sir Archibald Allison as follows:—
"Your son was one of those daring, cool men who are invaluable. His example was always splendid; his courage magnificent; in fact he was almost too courageous. Our division was ordered to attack the German lines on Saturday morning, July 1st. At 7.30 a.m. the Brigade led; the—supporting them. The Seaforth were on the left, and the Dublin on the right. Allison's machine-gun in the centre just in rear of these two Battalions. At about 9.15 the Machine-gun Coy were just between the German and English lines, in a heavy fire, and one of the sections lay down in extended order. Allison strove over to them with one hand in his pocket—an attitude he was used to—and told them to move on. Buckworth commanded that section. "Buckey, I think you had better get on," was what he said. He then rejoined his orderly, a man by the name of Gould. The next thing was, Allison was shot—a rifle bullet through, I think, the heart, for he merely said to Gould, "I'm hit, go and tell Mr. Low to take command," but before Gould led him he was dead. Gould says he was quite sure his captain could not have suffered, as he was perfectly quiet and cool, and died almost at once. Your son was one of the most remarkably plucky men I ever met. I was very fond of him, and often asked his advice on matters concerning the employment of his guns. I only wish I had him with me still. We recovered his body at night and buried him alongside about a hundred Seaforth Highlanders. I am sure he would prefer to be near them."

A brother officer—the Mr. Low alluded to in the above letter—wrote as follows:—"Your son was killed in a big action on July 1st, and he died as all who served with him knew he would, a soldier and gentleman to the last. The two orderlies who were with him say that his coolness and bravery were wonderful, and that they had never seen so brave a man. He fell, I think, between the front lines and the Germans. All the officers who have been with him in this Company since it was formed knew well his bravery and soldierly qualities. The high state of efficiency of the company before the battle is, perhaps, in itself greater testimony than anything I can say. I hope that the you will believe that I and all the other officers here feel the deepest regret and extend to you our sincere sympathy in this loss."

Another brother officer writes:—"He was always such a cheerful companion, and it is hard to realise he has gone. He was such a fine soldier, too, and the men would have followed him anywhere."

Another writes:—"What a splendid fellow he was, doing great things in a perfectly simple, unassuming way, as if heroism were just in the day's work. I supposed that is the highest tribute that can be paid to a brave man, that he made wonderful things seem ordinary."

Captain George Allison was wounded twice previously, and was mentioned in Sir John (now Lord) French's despatches on January 1 of the present year.

Stolen Clothing.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with having stolen two pieces of clothing from a house at West Point. Defendant was sent to prison for a month.

THE LATE REV. H. O. SPINK.

THE LATE REV. H. O. SPINK.

Memorial Service at Kewston.

In memory of the late Rev. Herbert O. Spink, who was for three years chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, and who was killed recently whilst acting as Chaplain to the Forces with the British Army in France, a memorial service was held at St. Andrew's Church last evening. There was a large congregation, including many who were intimately acquainted with the deceased during his ministry here. Lady May, the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp were noticed.

The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), with whom deceased was associated for many years, delivered an appropriate address, the other clergy present being the Rev. O. N. Pope, (chaplain of St. Andrew's Church), the Rev. O. L. Cooper Hunt, the Rev. T. W. Featherstone, and the Rev. A. D. Stewart.

The hymns sung were, "For all the saints, who from their labours rest," and "Through the love of God our Saviour." The special Psalm was the 90th, and several portions of the Burial Service were used.

The Bishop, in the course of his address, said he had two announcements to make. One was that it was proposed to erect in that Church a permanent brass memorial of some kind, to commemorate the ministry and life of the late Rev. H. O. Spink. Those desiring to contribute to such a memorial were asked to communicate with the Incumbent of the Church or any member of the Vestry. Full particulars of the proposed form of the memorial would be announced in due course. The second announcement was that he desired in their name to send a message to the widowed mother of the late Chaplain, assuring her of their respectful memory of her heroic, self-sacrificing son, and also to tell her of their prayerful sympathy with her and her family in their deep sorrow. They had gathered together, said Dr. Lander, in order to show respect to the memory of the former Chaplain of that church. He cared for their souls and preached faithfully the Gospel of Christ, and the keynote of his ministry was that God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son, that he who believed in Him might not perish but have everlasting life. The late chaplain worked in this Colony for them and he did more than work; he prayed for them. He was a man of God. If he (the Bishop) were asked to mention the outstanding characteristic of their brother, he would say the first was his spirituality. He was a man who believed in the Unseen, and God was a great reality to him. In these materialistic days they needed a message full of spirituality now that the Lord's Day had largely ceased to be a day of worship; the things of God were thrust into the background for the things of time and sense, and in a Colony like this, with so much deadened spiritual tone, they needed a witness and a man of God. Such a witness they had for nearly three years, and that witness was abiding to this day. The second characteristic was the deceased's self-sacrifice. He (the Bishop) had had a peculiar opportunity of judging the character and witnessing the conduct of their late brother, for they were very closely associated together in different spheres of work for a number of years. When the deceased left Dulwich School, he entered the Bank of England, where he had good prospects of great earthly success, but such was his self-sacrifice that he threw that post up in order to enter the ministry of the church. He (the Bishop) was privileged to have the deceased for his curate at a living in Lanesborough and when he moved to another parish, the deceased gave up his work in order to help him in what proved to be a very difficult parish in Liverpool. When he (the Bishop) was called out here a few years later and the appointment of a Chaplain of that church was entrusted to him, an impressive service

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

An Absent Lark.

A lark was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with neglect of duty. Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P., prosecuted, and defendant was represented by Mr. C. F. Mason. Defendant did not appear.

Mr. King said his information was that the man had gone off, and he did not think he would appear.

Mr. Mason said he had been prepared to plead guilty to the charge.

His Worship said he could not extract the bail or issue a warrant, but he could hear the case.

Mr. Mason said he pleaded guilty under extenuating circumstances. The man was in the house when he should have been on duty, but as regarded the allegation that he smoked opium, he (Mr. Mason) denied that that was so. He believed him when he said he had never smoked opium in his life. He could tell that by his teeth. The extenuating circumstances were that on two days he was on duty from two to six o'clock in the afternoon and from three to seven o'clock in the morning. Then he had to turn out again to be up at the Central Police Station at 9.45, so that he had no morning food and had had very little sleep. It was an extra duty.

Mr. King said the man was undoubtedly an opium smoker. He had a fairly good record, was a smart man, but on occasions he was a little too smart.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

he felt that there was no one better fitted for that work than his friend, brother and colleague. It was at a considerable sacrifice that the deceased came out to Hongkong. Those present know the deceased's subsequent history. When he left that chaplaincy he was appointed to a vicarage in Liverpool, a very important living, and when war broke out and had gone on for some time he felt the call of his country so keen that he threw up his work to be of service. He also desired to be among the boys he had trained. A great feature of Mr. Spink's work was his influence over boys, training them physically and spiritually by means of the Boys' Brigade, he being a Captain in the Liverpool Battalion. He did a wonderful work amongst the boys, and when he saw those young lads of Liverpool going in large numbers from the different parishes in which he had worked to the front, he felt that it was his duty to go with them and applied for a Chaplaincy so that he might help them in their spiritual life. Although a Chaplaincy was not then to be had, so great was his determination that he enlisted as a private in the Liverpool Regiment. After serving for some months as a private, he was appointed Chaplain to the Regiment and it was in that capacity that he had recently laid down his life for his country. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his country." They needed those examples of self-sacrifice to-day. So it was that he (the Bishop) commended to them those great characteristics of spirituality and self-sacrifice; and they were there that evening to think of him in the presence of God. It was in God's presence they remembered him. He had lifted up their souls to the Divine presence, and it was in that presence they realised their unspirituality and selfishness and sought God's pardon. The Bishop went on to exhort his hearers to carry out the same high precepts possessed by the minister whose decease they were now mourning.

At the conclusion of his address the Bishop offered special intercessory prayers on behalf of the departed relatives and comrades of the deceased.

The organist sympathetically rendered the Dead March in "Gael," all standing, and the Last Post, sounded by men of the Ladies' Infantry, brought to a close the service.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

A RECENT WAR LECTURE.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir—Mr. Coleman in his lecture on the war on Thursday evening last related a story of Lieut. von Tirpitz having spat in the face of a sentry, who thereupon diverted himself of his accoutrements and thrashed the Lieutenant.

Mr. Coleman's description of the incident was very realistic. It was told to him, he said, by a man who had witnessed the affair and who belonged to the same regiment as the sentry. I enclose a cutting from the *Tatler* of July 28th which speaks for itself and which I shall be glad if you will publish. Surely Mr. Coleman's official recognition was a triumph for "honesty" for the lecture to which I refer was in no way instructive. In my opinion, the lecturer had got together a few stories—in most of which he was personally concerned—and these were given to us with lots of frills for the price of our admission. It is just possible he may have been saving himself for the following evening's entertainment at Government House. I can only hope so, but in any case I should like to bring to his notice a series of articles appearing in the *Strand Magazine* by Sir A. Conan Doyle entitled "British Campaigns in France." A perusal of these articles might perhaps improve Mr. Coleman's style and help him to understand that while we have "guid consoci of course" we do not like to be gushed over; to be told "how wonderful we are." However on the principle of "you pat my back and I'll pat yours," everybody ought to be satisfied, for we nobly responded to Mr. Coleman's invitation in this connection.

Yours etc.,

G. W. S.

Hongkong, August 30, 1916.

The enclosure from the *Tatler* is as follows:—"In the issue of April 5 last, we stated that Lieutenant W. von Tirpitz, who is now a prisoner in England, forgot himself one day so much as to spit in the face of a sentry, who retaliated by administering a thrashing. The story went on that the sentry was court-martialled, but was only punished with twenty-four hours' imprisonment for laying aside his arms when on sentry-go. We understand from Lieutenant von Tirpitz that there is no foundation whatsoever for the story in question, and we readily express our deep regret that we should have published it, and apologise to the lieutenant for any annoyance it has caused him."

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:

August	Tons	160
1	128	
2	120	
3	134	
4	134	
5	134	
6	125	
7	110	
8	120	
9	115	
10	111	
11	130	
12	125	
13	123	
14	109	
15	109	
16	119	
17	112	
18	101	
19	108	
20	112	
21	118	
22	114	
23	120	
24	124	
25	109	
26	127	
27	116	
28	123	
29	128	
Total to 29th inst.	3,468	
Daily average	120.27	

ENEMY-PARENTAGE.

Why British Law Should be Altered.

In the recent case of Sawyer v. Kropp, W. N. (1916) 284, the Court was placed in a somewhat difficult position when it was decided that a young man of 18 years of age, who was born in England of German parents, was liable, under the Military Service Act, 1916, to serve as a soldier in the British Army, notwithstanding the fact that his father was resident in Germany, and was probably fighting in the German Army against the British; and notwithstanding the fact that, by the law of Germany, he was regarded as a German subject, and, by our own law, would be entitled on coming of age to make a declaration whereby he should cease to owe any allegiance to Great Britain. But our judges cannot allow themselves to be guided by sentiment. It is their duty to administer the law as it exists, and inasmuch as it is expressly provided by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, that any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance shall be deemed to be a natural-born British subject, the judges, in this instance, could not do otherwise than find that the young man in question was such a subject.

Nevertheless, a very great hardship must thereby be inflicted on the young man, more especially if his sympathies are German, as they doubtless are; and particularly having regard to the fact that he might be called upon to slay his own father and other relatives should he be sent to the front. That he will be, however, is in the utmost degree improbable. Still, such a thing is possible.

For the same reasons which compelled the judges in this case to find that the young man, Kropp, is a British subject, and amenable to all our laws, it would be difficult for our Courts to hold otherwise than that any natural-born British subject of German parentage, who, being in Germany, is compelled to fight for that country, is guilty of treason, and liable to suffer death should he be captured by our forces!

It is possible that the law of Germany (if there be any such thing as law at all in that country in these days) is similar to our own as regards the status of persons born there, and that the son of British parents, who happens to be born in Germany, is deemed to be a natural-born German subject, and liable to be conscripted. But such a man, according to our law, is also deemed to be a natural-born British subject. Therefore, on whichever side he fought in this ghastly war, he could be held by the other side to be guilty of treason.

It seems to us, under the circumstances, that our law ought to be altered, and that our judges should not be placed in the predicament of being compelled to hold that a young man of alien enemy parentage, and presumably sympathy, if he happens to have been born in British dominions, is in precisely the same position as a young man of British parentage. We agree with what the Magistrate, who first tried the case against young Kropp, said:—"The respondent is an infant in law and to take advantage of his infancy before he has had an opportunity of making a declaration of allegiance seems to be contrary to all principles of law and equity," except that we say it seems to be contrary to all principles of natural justice, upon which our law is supposed to be founded; and, moreover, to be extremely dangerous to the welfare of our country.

Jewellery and Money Stolen.

Mr. Katana Ojima, No. 82, Bowen Road, has reported to the Police that some person entered his house by climbing over the verandah and stole \$250 in jewellery and money. The occupants of 40, Gough Street have reported to the Police that a safe in the house was opened with a duplicate key and \$688 in jewellery and money stolen.

THE CANTON SITUATION.

Chinese Cruisers at Whampoa.

The disbanding of soldiers is steadily progressing outside Canton, but, farther away, the officials are still experiencing a good deal of trouble at the hands of undisciplined troops. At Shek Lung, General Lung Chai-kwong's men have been gaining a very unenviable reputation, and are said to have terrorised the neighbourhood by their looting, interference with women, etc. It is stated that the shops in the district have lost over a million dollars' worth of goods.

In Canton business is certainly waking up, even though uncertainty still prevails among certain sections of the people. Lung Chai-kwong has been asked to fix a date on which he will formally hand over his office to Luk Wing-ting, but, up to the present, no reply has been received from him. Many private conferences have taken place on board Admiral Sui's gunboat, between the Admiral and Chu Hing-lan the Civil Governor. The two Chinese cruisers *Loan King* and *Hai Shui* are now lying off Whampoa.

SECOND OFFICER CHARGED.

Case Dismissed with a Caution.

At the Marine Court, this morning, an interesting case was heard by Commander G. W. Beckwith, R.N., when the second officer of the s.s. *Moreby*, named F. H. Bannister, was charged by the master, Capt. J. Jamieson, for being absent from his ship from August 22 to 24, and again from August 24 to 26, without leave or sufficient reason. The vessel was lying in the waters of the Colony at the time.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared to prosecute, defendant being unrepresented.

In opening the case, Mr. Preston read the entries the Captain had made in the log book, these stating that defendant was under the influence of drink at the time. The Captain gave evidence and said that the defendant did have permission to go ashore on the 22nd, but he should have returned before he did. When he came on board on the morning of the 24th, the defendant was under the influence of drink. Without permission, he left the ship again at 5.30 p.m. He did not come back until the 26th. The statements in the log book were read over to the defendant. Defendant had been on the ship since June, and there had been a little trouble with him before, when they were in Hongkong.

Defendant said the Chief Officer gave him permission to go ashore for the first two days. He was therefore not without leave on that occasion.

The Captain said defendant should have returned on the 23rd, and not on the 24th. Giving evidence, defendant said he did go ashore without leave on the 24th. It was not a practice of his, for he seldom went ashore at all. He stayed with some friends at Causeway Bay, and was ill when he was on shore, a doctor having to be fetched. He was too ill to understand what the entry in the log meant, and was still unwell.

Mr. Preston said if he were pressing the case he would have asked for the attendance of the Chief Officer, but the prosecution had decided not to press it. The defendant had expressed himself as being extremely penitent. Why they took action was because there were only two officers besides the Captain, and it was a very serious thing for one of them to be unfit for duty for four days, especially as this was the typhoon season. He asked that defendant might be discharged with a severe caution.

His Worship dismissed the case, strongly advising defendant not to act better in the future.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

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THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO. The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

BIG THEFTS.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Sin Hang and Chan Wing were charged with stealing five pieces of jewellery, valued at \$42, and 63 pieces of clothing, valued at \$17.00, the property of the occupants of No. 34 Morrison Hill Road.

Leung Yung, a wash amah, was charged with receiving a black-flowered satin fur-lined coat, valued at \$150, and two more jackets, valued in all at \$53, she knowing them to have been stolen from complainant's residence, while Chan Kin was charged with receiving a light pink silk fur-lined waistcoat, valued at \$10. Prisoners were remanded in Police custody until Friday.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KUTSANG," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th Sept. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Godowns must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, 30th August, 1916.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:— SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on account of the war the Consul General for the Netherlands will not be "at home" on the 31st August, the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands. HAMEL, Consul General. Hongkong, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "ALCINOUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 31st August.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th September will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 30th August, 1916.



TROPICAL WEIGHT

"Viyella"

SHIRTS

With Collars to Match.

PYJAMAS

Skilfully cut and carefully in every detail.

NEWEST PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists, 16, DES VCEUX ROAD

WM. POWELL, LD.

Telephone 346.

NEW CONSIGNMENT

SAXONE BOOTS & SHOES

FOR MEN

THE SECRET OF SAXONE SUCCESS:—

"SAXONES" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement, for good form and GOOD WEAR.

SOLE AGENTS:—

WM. POWELL, LTD.

"COLUMBIA" DANCE RECORDS.

ONE & TWO STEPS, TANGOS, WALTZES, ETC.

A 1463	TANGO	MUNICIPAL BAND
A 1464	TANGO	PRINCES BAND
A 1507	ONE-STEP	"
A 5522	ONE-STEP	"
A 5523	WALTZ	"
A 5524	WALTZ	"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VCEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S TANSAN IN FULL SWING



THE ONE AND

ONLY MEDICINAL

WATER FOR ATHLETES

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135.

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI.....	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	about 4th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'bay via Singapore, Pang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles.....	MALTA Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R.	noon 8th Sept.	Connecting at Colombo with KASHGAR.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	about 14th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles.....	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	noon 22nd Sept.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 30th Aug., 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,500 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	6 Sept.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	1 Nov.
Monteagle	8 Sept.	Monteagle	7 Nov.
Empress of Japan	20 Sept.	Empress of Japan	15 Nov.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	4 Oct.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	29 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 29th Aug.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 28 1916.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON Steamer Sails
..... City of Norwich 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife...	Shio Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500 Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 1,600	THURS., 7th Sept. at noon. THURS., 21st Sept., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yok- kaichi, Shanghai, and Yokohama...	Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinobe T. 12,500 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 p.m. TUES., 19th Sept., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane...	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m. FRI., 13th Oct., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon...	Ceylon Maru Capt. Teuda T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 10th Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca & C'bo...	Yokohama Maru Capt. Ogura T. 8,000 Totomi Maru Capt. Fujio T. 8,000	SUNDAY, 10th Sept. MONDAY, 4th Sept.
MOJI and Kobe...	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 15th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SUN., 10th Sept., at noon.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 21,000	TUES., 25th Sept., at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yok- ohama, San Francisco Panama and Colon...	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Akamatsu Tons 15,000	About 1st September.
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Wireless Telegraphy.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone No. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct. at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 18 knots
* Via Manila, Omitting Shanghai. * Cargo only. * Proceeding to South America Ports.
* For this voyage the Perna Maru will omit the call at Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES,
SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, TQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THEREON
BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	20th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th Sept. S.S. Karimoon 11th Nov.

Tjisondari 12th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Building Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

SEPTEMBER 6 - NOVEMBER 11 - JANUARY 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Building's, Ice House Street

SZE YAP S.S. CO., LTD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & KONGMOON
STEAMERS.

HONGKONG—CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON 5.00 p.m.
CANTON TO HONGKONG 5.00 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO EVERY SUNDAY.
HONGKONG TO MACAO 9.00 a.m.
MACAO TO HONGKONG 4.00 p.m.

HONGKONG—KONGMOON LINE.
S.S. SHAN LEE: CAPT. SCOTT.
HONGKONG TO KONGMOON 6.30 p.m.
KONGMOON TO HONGKONG 1.30 p.m.

GOOD MEALS AND EVERY COMFORT.

MANAGERS: S. C. LAW

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI.....	Shinkiang	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W'WEI.....	Huichow	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW/BANGKOK.....	Kanchow	2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	3rd Sept. at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG.....	Sungkiang	5th Sept. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Lachow," "Yingchow," "Shan-
tung," and "Shinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

Telephone No. 35
Hongkong 30th Aug., 1916

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected to arrive or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini.....	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	1st Sept.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
Tjibodas ..	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	1st Sept.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building. (15

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Eastern	16th Sept.	4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	2nd Oct.	15th Nov.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, en-
suring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FUOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 7 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 1st Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haichong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 8th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
KOBE & Moji.....	Kutsang*	Fri., 1st Sept. at d'light.
S'PORE & Sourabaya.....	Chungang	Fri., 1st Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Kwongsang*	Sat., 2nd Sept. at d'light.
SANDAKAN.....	Hingsang*	Fri., 2nd Sept. at noon.
MANILA.....	Tuansang*	Sat., 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Cebu	Laisang*	Sat., 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Sun., 3rd Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA.....	Loongsang*	Sat., 9th Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave
about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe
(Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This
service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang"
leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji
and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class
Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze
Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad
Data, Simpota, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits settle-
ment are required to produce passport at destination passport
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
Apply JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 312

LOG BOOK.

A Valuable Cargo.
When the Empress of Asia
sailed for Vancouver from Yoko-
hama on August 17, she carried
a silk cargo of 4,443 bales which
was within 211 bales of the record
made last month by her sister
ship the Empress of Russia when
that steamer crossed the Pacific
with silk worth over ¥7,000,000.
Three-fourths of the Asia's silk
was loaded at Yokohama. Besides
the silk, the Empress of Asia had
a full complement of general
Oriental merchandise, amounting
to 5,000 tons, including 25,682
packages of tea, 11,728 packages of
which was taken on at Shimidzu.
Norwegians Buying U.S. Ship-

building Yards.
A few weeks ago it was report-
ed that the Norwegian shipbroker
and owner, Mr. Chr. Hannevig,
Christiania, had ordered several
steamers in a United States yard,
representing about 100 million
Kroner, for account of Norwegian
shipowners. According to the
Norwegian journal "Farnand,"
Mr. Hannevig has now also
bought two shipbuilding yards in
the States, namely, the
Posey and Jones Company,
Willington, Delaware, and
the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding
Company. The first named com-
pany is also manufacturing
paper machinery, besides carry-
ing on shipbuilding, and employs
about 1,000 workers; the pur-
chase price is said to be one
million dollars. The yard will
continue working as hitherto, but
will be considerably extended.
The Pennsylvania Shipbuilding
Company has facilities for build-
ing eight steamers up to 13,000
tons deadweight. Both com-
panies will be under Norwegian
management and employ together
between 2,000 and 3,000 hands.

The Pacific Mail Co.
The three Dutch-built vessels
which the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company bought for the re-es-
tablishment of its trans-Pacific ser-
vice to the Orient, have been
transformed from coal consumers
to oil burners. The new service
was to start from San Francisco
on the 19th instant. One of the
boats, the Ecuador, recently put
into New York for inspection pur-
poses. The three sister ships
Ecuador, Venezuela and Colom-
bia, were secured by the Pacific
Mail after the American Inter-
national had bought that company.
Although only a year old, the
boats have been changed over to
oil burners. Economy will result
greatly from this transformation
as oil will be much cheaper than
coal to buy and smaller tender
crews will be necessary to handle
the oil burners. Another factor
entering into consideration in
this change is the probable in-
crease in steaming radius, as
sufficient oil can be carried from
San Francisco to take the boats
across the Pacific and back again
to Honolulu. The dead weight
capacity of the boats will have
increased materially and ad-
ditional source of revenue assur-
ed for the eastbound trip. With
the elimination of coal bunkers
there will be available for
freight more room, which will
mean much in dollars and cents
in these days of Gold \$20 per ton
for trans-Pacific freight rates.

Queer Weather on the Coast.
The G.M. s.s. Poochi, which
left Wenchow for Shanghai via
Ningpo on the 18th instant re-
ports at Shanghai that on the
22nd instant the maximum
barometer reading was 30.00, and
on the 18th instant, at 4 a.m., the
minimum was 29.35. The force
of a northeast wind varied from
one to 10 miles per hour. On the
17th instant at 9.27 a.m. the ship
left Wenchow for Ningpo in fine
weather, with a moderate wind.
At 1 p.m., when off Kwangshai
Island, it ran into a heavy S.E.
typhoon swell, with passing rain
showers, strong N.W. wind,
and a falling barometer, which
caused her return to the White
Rock for typhoon shelter.
There being a strong N.E.
wind which had veered from
N.W.W. it was found that the
centre of the typhoon was situated
in a S.E. direction and gradually
advanced to S.E. where it became
stationary. The centre was
nearest at 4 a.m. on the 18th
instant, when the minimum read-
ing of the barometer recorded
29.35 inches. At 5 a.m. on the
19th instant, the weather im-
proved and the wind backed
around to N.W., showing that
the typhoon had passed. The
ship proceeded, but had to anchor
off Tachow Island, for a few
hours owing to the fact that she
was overtaken by the typhoon.

SHIPPING



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer. Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10 Agents. 19

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The s.s. "s. JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next departure from Hongkong: September 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon-accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to:

Yok Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Hunkong, 29th May, 1916 Agents.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Atkinson R. L.
Anderson Atholl L.
Barker W. L. L.
Bain H. Murray
Baring J. H.
Branch Capt. B.
Bellies Mrs. E. R.
Bell C. J.
Bridges Mr. & Mrs. H.
Buchanan Mrs. D.
Bowley Mrs. G. H.
Birling S. T.
Conant H. R.
Courtney G. L.
Courtney J. D.
Croucher N.
Coleman Mrs. R.
Connell J. J.
Coleman Mrs. F.
Dewar Capt. J.
Dewar J. J.
Davis Mrs. F. E.
Douglas W. E.
Douglas F. S.
Duffy M. E. E.
Donnison F. C.
Dingle Mr. & Mrs. E. J.
Eastman A. W.
Ewart G. H.
Finlayson Mrs. C.
Flaher Mr. & Mrs. J.
Falconer P. J.
Fawks Mrs.
Gibb J.
Gouldbourn V.
Gray Mr. & Mrs. J. P.
Gubbay S. M. S.
Hagball Mr. & Mrs. W. A.
Holman G.
Harper G.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs. R.
Bannerman G.
Baker Mr. & Mrs.
Beach Mr. & Mrs.
Brown Mrs. E. L.
Birtle Mrs.
Bullen Mrs. M. E.
Chong Mr. & Mrs. T. S.
Cumley P. R. G.
Coverley Mr. & Mrs.
Christianson
Castello
Chubb S. F.
Felix C.
Florida Mrs.
Fetterley
Gregory T. H.
Gunn Mr. & Mrs. T.
Gardner H. H.
Hansman Mr. & Mrs.
Hung King Chi Mr.
& Mrs.
Jackson W.
Joseph L. E.
John St.
Johnson

PEAK HOTEL.

Cary F. W.
Campbell D.
Cassidy Mrs. M. D. C.
Carmichael Mr. & Mrs. H. F.
Caren Rev. & Mrs. T. H.
Darling Col. R. E.
Dexter W. J.
Gaulier Mrs. M. R. H.
Hill A. P.
Howard F. H.
Joseph E. M.
Knoderer Dr. A. T.
Lauritzen Mr. & Mrs. F. D.
Lungfield S.
Lorenson E.
McMurray D.
Marrion Dr.
Mehla B. K.
Meredith J.
Meredith J. D.
Mentzer Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Mottinson J.
Norris W. P.
Pullock J. R.
Pogot Mrs. C. S.
Parker R. L.
Rogue Mr. & Mrs. R. E. H.
Rouse R.
Roxburgh R. R.
Stubbins Mrs. G. V.
Stoneham H. F.
Slade Mrs. M.
Sorby V.
Sorenson A. B.
Scott J. H.
Simmons Mr. & Mrs. T. W.
Spiers P.
Stackhouse J. W.
Tait A. L.
Taylor H. H.
Williamson S. P. J.
Wood G. G.
Wagner A. H.

KINGSCLEERE HOTEL.

Drake Mrs. P. G.
Dutton Mr. & Mrs. S. H.
Fikins Miss D.
Faulstich Dr. C. M.
Herbert B. G.
Hollands H. E.
Hicgeworth W. E.
Kerr Mrs. A.
Kennedy E. R.
Loring Mrs. F. G.
Luhm J. H. V. G.
Negre R.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Bond Miss J.
Blackburn Mr. & Mrs. A. W.
Barclay A. W.
Corleat C.
Chubb H. J.
Costa M.
Draper Mr. & Mrs. E. L.
Elvin Rev. F. C.
Gravie E. E.
Hebert F.
Joseph A. J.
Lewie H.
Lewie Mrs. B.

GRAND HOTEL.

Arooth C. H.
Booth C.
Bates M.
Busio S.
Crew A. B.
Dyk P. S.
Gomes A. J.
Lawrie W.
Mantello J.
Molyneux
Phillips P.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Liverpool via Ports	Agapenor	B. & S.	1, Sept.
London via the Cape	C. of Norwich	B. L. Ltd.	5, Sept.
London via Ports	Agamemnon	B. & S.	7, Sept.
London via Cape Town	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Genoa and London	Malta	P. & O.	8, Sept.
Genoa, London and Hull	Glenlogie	S. T. & Co.	9, Sept.
London via Ports	Glenlogie	S. T. & Co.	16, Sept.
London via Cape Town	Namur	P. & O.	22, Sept.
Liverpool via Ports	Miyasaka M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Liverpool via Cape Town	Kt. Comp'ion	B. & S.	27, Sept.
London, via Cape Town	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	5, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

New York via Japan & Panama	Tokiwa M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.
Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Yhama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	6, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	Montesle	C. P. O. S.	8, Sept.
New York	Eurymachus	B. & S.	8, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	11, Sept.
Seattle	Protesilaus	B. & S.	19, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Manila	Persia M.	T. K. K.	21, Sept.
South American Ports	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	20, Sept.
Victoria B.C., via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	11, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. & Co.	4, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai via Swatow	Choysang	J. M. Co.	30, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Alcinous	B. & S.	30, Aug.
Shanghai	Singkiang	B. & S.	31, Aug.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Huicbow	B. & S.	31, Aug.
Kobe and Moji	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	1, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	1, Sept.
Singapore and Sourabaya	Chunssang	J. M. Co.	1, Sept.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	2, Sept.
Kobe	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	2, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	2, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Demodocus	B. & S.	2, Sept.
Shanghai, Japan & Vladivostok	Machson	B. & S.	2, Sept.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Laisang	J. M. Co.	2, Sept.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	2, Sept.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	3, Sept.
Shanghai	Sunkiang	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Namur	P. & O.	4, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	4, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Taming	B. & S.	5, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Perseus	B. & S.	7, Sept.
Manila	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Haichong	D. L. & Co.	8, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Titan	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	10, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Yeterofu M.	N. Y. K.	10, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	10, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Teiresias	B. & S.	11, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Sardinia	P. & O.	14, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	15, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	17, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Glaucus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Manila	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
	Titan	B. & S.	1, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SHIRALA."

having arrived from the above
Ports. Consignees of cargo are
hereby informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk
into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves, delivery may
be obtained.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the last
September, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1916.

TO SAIL

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

New York Service.

Hongkong to Havana and
New York.

s.s. "EURYMACHUS"

Ready to load about 8th
September.

For Rates of Freight and fur-
ther information apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

GLEN LINE

(MCGREGOR, GOW & CO.) LTD.

For Genoa & London.

THE Motorship

"GLENGLY."

9,500 Tons D. W.

will be despatched for the above
ports on the 8th September, 1916.

For freight, passage and further
information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Don't forget: after the Show,
Supper and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. NAMUR left Singa-
pore for this Port on the 28th instant, at
evening with the Outward English Mail,
and is due here on the 3rd Proximo at
about noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co. s.s. EASTERN
left Sydney (Via Queensland Ports, Port
Darwin & Manila) for this Port on the 27th
inst. with the Australian Mail and is due
here on the 16th Sept. at about noon.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The s.s. CHINA left Yokohama on
the 24th August, a date to arrive here on
the 27th inst. This vessel calls at
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai
and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hong-
kong on or about September 30th 1916.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The American & Oriental Line Co. s.s.
AYMERIC left Mororan for this Port on
the 23rd Aug. with cargo from New
York and is due here on the 1st Sept. at
about 7 a.m.

The Pacific Mail Company has received
a cablegram from San Francisco to the
effect that the s.s. ECUADOR left there
on the 27th inst. This vessel calls at
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai
and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hong-
kong on or about September 30th 1916.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers:

Yeterofu M., Jap., s.s. 2,997, Ogura, 11th
Aug.—Singapore, 4th Aug. Gen.—
N. Y. K.
Hangul, Fr., s.s. 740, Mowen, 18th Aug.—
Hiphong, 16th Aug. Gen.—Marty.
Kumchow, Br., Martu, 18th Aug.—
Tijlisp, 6th Aug. Sugar—Chinese.
Taiyang, Br., s.s. 977, Matthews, 19th
Aug.—Hogay, 16th Aug. Coal—
J. M. & Co.
Wollowia, Br., s.s. 1,678, Pritchard, 20th
Aug.—Saigon, 16th Aug. Rice—
E. H. Bay.
Huroto, Br., s.s. 1,276, Smith, 21st Aug.—
Penang, 15th Aug. Gen.—
Carmichael & Clarke.
Tongchow, Br., s.s. 1,314, Prynn, 21st Aug.—
Saigon, 17th Aug. Rice—Chinese.
City of Durham, Br., s.s. 3,460, Eoyopia,
23rd Aug.—Shanghai, 20th Aug.—
Ballast—S. T. & Co.
Hinsang, Br., s.s. 1,855, Kennedy, 23rd
Aug.—Sandakan, 18th Aug. Timber—
J. M. & Co.
Chengchi, Br., s.s. 1,338, Speed, 24th Aug.—
Bangkok, 14th Aug. Rice—B. & S.
Szechuan, Br., s.s. 1,150, Peacock, 24th
Aug.—Swatow, 23rd Aug. Samshu
—B. & S.
Taipei M., Jap., s.s. 2,101, Horuchi, 24th
Aug.—Dairen, 17th Aug. Coal—
M. B. K.
Changchow, Br., s.s. 1,202, Richson, 25th
Aug.—Bangkok, 14th Aug. Rice—B. & S.
Halvard, Nor., s.s. 1,066, Beck, 25th Aug.—
Bangkok, 21st Aug. Rice—T. & Co.
Yokohama M., Jap., s.s. 3,817, Shinone,
26th Aug.—Shanghai, 23rd Aug. Gen.—
N. Y. K.
Bandai M., Jap., s.s. 1,501, Ogi, 26th Aug.—
Moji, 21st Aug. Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Chofu M., Jap., s.s. 933, Takebashi, 26th
Aug.—Bangkok, 19th Aug. Rice—
Chinese.
Hongkong, Fr., s.s. 925, Marguerite, 26th
Aug.—Haiphong, 25th Aug. Gen.—
A. E. Marty.
Tijikini, Dut., s.s. 2,881, Lap, 26th Aug.—
Batavia, 16th Aug. Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Mausang, Br., s.s. 1,644, Alcock, 27th
Aug.—Sandakan, 22nd Aug. Timber—
J. M. & Co.
Tijbodas, Dut., s.s. 4,645, Kroes, 27th Aug.—
Macassar, 20th Aug. Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Choysang, Br., s.s. 1,424, Woodcock, 28th
Aug.—Swatow, 27th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.
Kanchow, Br., s.s. 1,222, Lewis, 28th Aug.—
Bangkok, 22nd Aug. Rice—B. & S.
Pheumphen, Br., s.s. 1,065, Major, 28th
Aug.—Saigon, 16th Aug. Chinese.
Sinkiang, Br., s.s. 1,616, Benson, 28th Aug.—
Amoy, 27th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.
Yuenang, Br., s.s. 1,128, Moseley, 28th
Aug.—Manila, 25th Aug. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.
Chingchow, Br., s.s. 1,193, Doyle, 28th
Aug.—Port Paravall, 26th Aug.
Lima Stone—S. T. & Co.
Chihli, Br., s.s. 1,149, Lloyd, 28th Aug.—
Weihaiwei, 27th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.
Kwanchow, Br., s.s. 1,536, Stewart, 29th
Aug.—Shanghai, 25th Aug. Gen.—
C. M. S. N. Co.
Laisang, Br., s.s. Nichol, 29th Aug.—Kobe,
22nd Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Ton- nage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Teiresias	7,606	Aug. 31	Liverpool
C. P. O. S.	Montesle		Aug. 30	Canada
C. M. S. S.	China		Aug. 31	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Tenshin Maru	8,000	Aug. 31	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Ceylon Maru	10,000	Aug. 31	Yokohama
B. & S.	Demodocus	6,649	Sept. 1	Liverpool
B. & S.	Machson	6,737	Sept. 1	Liverpool
S. T. & Co.	Aymeric		Sept. 1	New York
P. & O.	Namur		Sept. 2	London
B. & S.	Titan		Sept. 2	Kuchinotzu
P. & O.	Banca		Sept. 4	Bombay
B. & S.	Perseus	6,738	Sept. 5	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	12,500	Sept. 6	Yokohama
P. & O.	Malta		Sept. 7	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Yeterofu Maru	8,000	Sept. 8	Kobe
P. & O.	Sardinia		Sept. 9	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Tenang Maru	9,400	Sept. 9	Kobe
B. & S.	Teiresias	7,606	Sept. 10	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	12,500	Sept. 10	America
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Sept. 11	Yokohama
B. & S.	Protesilaus	9,547	Sept. 12	Manila
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Sept. 16	Australia
B. & S.	Glaucus		Sept. 19	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Miyazaki Maru	6,600	Sept. 20	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur		Sept. 21	Kobe
B. & S.	Ixion	10,230	Sept. 27	Seattle
G. L. & Co.	St. Alban		Oct. 21	Australia

NOTICE.

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s.s. "VENEZUELA" ...
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YOKOHAMA-MANILA.

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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

SOLICITOR SUEB.

A Non-suit on Plaintiff's Request.

A local solicitor was the defendant in two actions due for hearing at the Summary Court this morning. The claim was for \$1,000 against Mr. Richard C. Faithfull, brought by Yu Chung-im, for alleged illegal "arrest" under a writ of execution, and also for the setting aside of an assignment of debt made to Mr. Faithfull by a third party.

Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Russ, defended.

On the opening of the Court, Mr. Jenkin said it was his duty, with great regret, to apply for an adjournment. He did so several grounds. The first, and perhaps the least, was a personal one. He had only come to the case yesterday, and, of course, that had rendered it impossible for him to come into Court before. The actions were against Mr. Faithfull, a well-known solicitor of that Court, and they raised very important legal matters. He was informed that it appeared from the papers on the file that questions of law would have to be argued which were as important as many of the points which came before the Lordship in Original Jurisdiction. Orders for pleadings in the case were given twelve days ago, and they only reached them on the 18th of this month, which was a Saturday. The first possible day they could have begun working up their case was last Monday week. The actions would raise the question of champerty, in this sense: that the assignment to the defendant was champertous and improper in law. There would be raised another question as to whether the assignment was not only champertous but in fraud of creditors. For the reasons that the pleadings were only closed twelve days ago it would have been impossible, if he had been instructed, for Counsel to work up a case properly to be placed before his Lordship in which the issues were so serious from the legal point of view as in an Original case. He was only instructed last night, and—

His Lordship:—I am wholly at a loss to understand it. This case was fixed for hearing three weeks ago, and it was stated in Court by the solicitors on both sides that it was likely to occupy some time, and for that reason two days were set aside for it. These are the two days. I see no reason why you should have been instructed so late. It seems to me that you could have been instructed long ago if your solicitor wished to engage counsel at all.

Mr. Jenkin:—I am told by Mr. Hind that it was only two or three days ago that it was decided to seek the services of counsel.

His Lordship said that he received applications for adjournments every day, and he must say that he thought the solicitor should have instructed Mr. Jenkin before. To come into court and say that he was only instructed last night appeared to him to be most extraordinary. He did not know what the other side had to say about that.

Mr. Jenkin said he accepted his Lordship's perfectly justifiable remarks, but this case was one in which counsel should appear and under the circumstances, he begged to ask for an adjournment.

His Lordship:—What reason does the solicitor give for not instructing you before last night?

Mr. Jenkin:—I understand that his clients only thought that counsel should be engaged last Monday, and that he had difficulty in getting hold of me before last night. It is the client's fault, and I suppose they must suffer.

Mr. Alabaster said the defendant was a solicitor of that Court, and was charged with a perfectly mysterious offence. These two days had been expressly set aside by the Court, and up to last Saturday Mr. Hind was prepared to conduct the case himself. There had been ample time for him to instruct counsel, but he did not do so until the last possible moment. He submitted that the case ought to go on.

Mr. Jenkin said the fact that two days had been expressly set

"THE SCAMPS."

Hongkong theatre-goers are keenly looking forward to the appearance here of "The Scamps," who are to open a season at the Theatre Royal on Monday next, September 1. Booking may now be done at Messrs. Moutrie and Company's store.

"The Scamps" are a clever and versatile company of "Pierrots," and they have made a considerable name for themselves in England. They were "discovered" in the Provinces by a well-known West End manager, and subsequently played with great success at the Strand Theatre in London. Their performances are stamped by originality and are of the type which always make a wide appeal to lovers of mirth and harmony.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

No. 2 Company.
All ranks, excepting only medical exemptions, will fall in under the O.C. Company at the Central Police Station at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, August 31st. Uniform, Caps with Coverts, and Rifles.

Billiards Championship.
The 1st and 2nd rounds must be played before Tuesday, September 12th. Matches unplayed will be cancelled.

Parades, Central Station.
Thursday, August 31st.
Certain members of No. 2 Platoon as already detailed in Orders. Also whole of No. 4 Company under Sergeant Major Roylance at 5.45 p.m.

A CHINESE GRIEVANCE.

Great indignation is felt among many of the Chinese at an announcement in the vernacular papers to the effect that certain public resorts are to be closed to all women after five o'clock in the afternoon.

aside for the hearing had nothing at all to do with it. He was asking for the adjournment on totally different grounds.

His Lordship:—I am sorry that I do not feel justified in acceding to this application. The case was fixed, certainly a fortnight ago for this particular day, and if the solicitor wished to instruct counsel he had ample time to be ready. I cannot agree to an adjournment on perfectly insufficient grounds. If I grant this adjournment, I shall be creating a precedent which might be brought up many times. I am sorry, but I cannot do it.

Mr. Jenkin:—Not even if we submit to the usual penalties?

His Lordship:—If the other side would consent, I might adjourn it until to-morrow.

Mr. Alabaster:—I regret the personal inconvenience to Mr. Jenkin in the matter and I am prepared to agree to an adjournment until to-morrow, subject to the payment by him of the costs of the day.

Mr. Jenkin:—To-morrow is absolutely of no use to me, and I make another application for which there is a precedent, for, when a case was called during your Lordship's absence, Mr. Justice Gomperts could not see his way to grant an adjournment and non-suited the plaintiff. I therefore ask you to non-suit the plaintiff in the action in order that I may start a fresh case.

His Lordship:—I had better make a note of this because it seems to me that it might probably find its way to the Privy Council.

His Lordship said he would non-suit the plaintiff in both actions and order costs.

Mr. Alabaster referred to \$200 which had been paid into Court and said that this would, of course, be returned.

His Lordship said that as there was now no action the money would have to be returned.

GARDENS IN THE AIR.

Some Plain Truths From the Soil.

In Covent Garden the other morning one of the porters helping to load an early paragon's cart held up to the carrier a couple of specimens of a vegetable popular at this season and fast coming to its summer profusion.

He said, "What about these at a halfpenny each? They're all right!" By the time they got to the shop front they would be retailed at twopence to threepence each, and the Covent Garden purchaser in this case was the retailer. Somebody had had a wholesale profit on these, and one wonders about the grower. At the present moment of healthy desire to get the ex-soldier on the land, and in view of the experiment of the Small Holdings Colonies Bill, it is supremely necessary that this aspect of the question should be studied.

Our methods of distribution from the producer or grower are archaic and all against him. The Covent Garden daily congestion is a clumsy arrangement, and plays into the hands of the great grower and the merchant. What chance in marketing would the Colony man have among these in the sale of what he grew? It is essential that a colony should work on co-operative lines in the matter of distribution, and this means regular consignments, assorted produce, cheap transit, and less intermediate handling between the grower and the consumer.

For these reasons particular attention should be paid to the remarks made in the House by Mr. Prothero on the occasion of the second reading of the Bill. The great point for the unformed public to grasp is that small holdings may mean a variety of things. The market-gardening industry is really very highly developed near our large towns. As in ordinary farming the greater holdings are the more economical if perishable products like most vegetables are the object. Moreover, the market gardeners, by the employment of a great deal of capital per acre, endeavour successfully to catch the most profitable market, which is the early one. When everybody has cabbages and lettuce, and so on, they are so cheap that, save reckoned by the acre and the wholesale growing of them on a considerable acreage, they do not pay to cut, sort, and consign. The little small holder would find the return merely trifling.

It would seem that the small holder contemplated by the Bill would do far better to aim at growing as much necessary food for his own needs as he can—which would pay him better in that way than any other—and then combine with the others on the colony in the production of dairy produce and bacon, perhaps of beef, and work the sale of these co-operatively. He would also have to buy his seed and tillage and any stock he wanted from time to time co-operatively. But the look-out for colonists who are to grow vegetables, fruits, and flowers is not cheerful, and they would want keeping for a year or two at first, and then have hard work to live.

But if they are to be "agricultural" small holdings then there are a great many more considerations. After all the question of whether they are to be on the purchase or the tenancy system does not matter so much if the land is reasonably cheap, having regard to its character and its situation with regard to accessibility to markets. The owner of a little land without capital to buy artificial manures is in sorry plight.

He would be happier as a tenant devoting the sinking fund part of his purchase rent to increasing the fertility of his holding, and thus making greater profits.

All the same he will be handicapped by the fact that he does not keep stock in the same proportion as that in which the farmer of over 50 acres and up to 300 acres does, and he is thus short of what is the standard of British agriculture and the best of gauners. As Mr. Prothero points out, "We cannot afford to destroy the large farms, which are the most economical factories for the production of beef and bread."

He might have added mutton, wool, pork and bacon, and dairy produce. I do not say that these larger farms do all that they might, but they have two handicaps. One is the weather, which this year, for instance, has been utterly against increased production, and has destroyed all chances of the very high average production which distinguishes British farming, taken all through, above that of all other countries. The other handicap has been low prices owing to the open competition of the world's products that are carried more cheaply to this country than are the farmer's corn and meat and dairy produce to his own markets.

There is a good deal of land that is not cultivated that could be cultivated and grow crops. That is unquestionable. But the fact is that, to get average crops from such land would cost as much as the land is worth to-day; the return would not come at once, or only very slowly, and it is an investment which, at any rate, does not commend itself to any capitalist.

Such land the Government might take over and add to the wealth of the country, but it needs a long purse and a patient owner. That seems to be a more sensible proposition than small-holdings, which may prove failures in the conditions under which men are asked to farm to-day. It is a mistake also to imagine that small holdings mean cheap production. The truth is rather the other way, and certainly spade cultivation is the most expensive known. It may be compared with the use of the scythe as opposed to the self-blinder, and on the holding the scythe will have to be used. Another proposition is a good allotment in conjunction with another occupation. That plan has promising possibilities.—*Globe*.

I am assured by neutral travellers that not only those in authority who know, but also the German general public, have in the last few days been brought to a full realization that entirely new conditions have arisen. They appreciate almost to the full the menace involved in the fact that at last the Allies are conducting a simultaneous offensive on all fronts and that the German leaders have practically lost for ever the advantage of being able to move great bodies of troops to the threatened points.

I learn, too, that criticism of the Austrians is openly expressed among the public. There is even talk of a possible complete Austrian collapse, and of Germany having to fight purely a defensive war on her own frontiers.

Remember that only two weeks ago the German public believed that their army leaders still held the initiative; that what they were talking about was the conquest of Verdun and a new offensive by Hindenburg. In regard to the latter, hope has changed into fear that his line, attenuated by the withdrawal of its reserves, may break beneath the Russian masses.

Other neutral observers also report growing opposition to the Government because their recent peace overtures were not pushed to a successful conclusion, and of a spirit of revolt against the Crown Prince, who is blamed for squandering the German forces on the Verdun adventure.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* wrote two days ago: "To everyone, both at the front and at home, it is clear that a struggle for victory or defeat is now in progress, that this struggle is by no means won, and that our troops in the field will have a hard time." One neutral sums up the public interpretation of this attitude as follows:

The chances of victory lie only on the side of our enemies. They may be defeated, but that will not bring us victory. If the enemies are successful then the war will have been decided in their favour. But if not, and we fend off their attacks, that cannot decide the war in our favour. The Allies may be victorious or may be defeated. We can only at best not be defeated. We cannot be victorious.

This need only be contrasted with the days not so very far distant when the Germans were still talking of Paris, and when no German as much as contemplated his country fighting a defensive war. That is the measure of the change in our chief enemy's outlook. Reverting to the new attitude towards the attack in the West, here is a later quotation from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:

A very powerful British French attack continues. We are all clear on the point that times are critical. We depend more than ever on the superiority of our leadership. It is now a question of distributing our forces in the right manner and of being as economical as possible. Fighting on all the fronts is a situation demanding most careful consideration and involving the greatest responsibility on our leadership.

The note of anxiety in this comment need no emphasis.—*Daily Telegraph*.

FEAR IN GERMANY.

Change of Feeling.

Rotterdam, July 8.—A great change has come over the outlook of the German people, a change from comparative confidence to the deepest anxiety. It is of all the more significance as it is a change which has been worked very quickly—in the last four days. The first note struck after the opening of the Allies' offensive was that it had failed because the German line had not been broken through. That was genuinely the first impression. But it has passed. Faced with a resumption of the pressure on their armies, the whole country seems suddenly to have awakened to a realization that the struggle is only now beginning. Every newspaper writer is now warning the people to expect a furious, hard, prolonged conflict, in which the whole issue of the war may be decided, and which, in any event, will be a terrible ordeal for the German troops.

It is not only the general public which is alarmed: I am assured that in Government and higher military circles in Berlin the future is regarded, if not with gloom, at least with serious forebodings. In regard to the military situation in the West, a great fear seems suddenly to have entered into German hearts.

There is something of a deep significance, though, perhaps, in regard to which rather more caution should be exercised in passing judgment. It lies in the presentation of the position and prospects, through the newspapers, all of which are under the strictest Government control. For instance, the German Headquarters speak of the Allies having obtained "no serious advantage," mention only two out of twelve places taken by the French, or talk of "disappointments," for the British. But alongside these versions stand the official communications of the Allies, absolutely unimpaired by the censor, giving full lists of the places, prisoners, and booty captured, and without even the

troupeal headlines which have hitherto accompanied these reports. The truth is not being withheld from the German people. It comes to this, that the public is deliberately being prepared for unfavourable developments.

In regard to internal conditions, the same symptoms are noticeable. For the first time the food question is being discussed with little of the reserve or restraint formerly imposed by the censorship, and pessimistic reports of the harvest prospects are freely published. The British Army, with its immense reserves, the British Army leadership, with its deliberate caution, has at last instilled dread into the hearts of our enemies. Then, too, in regard to the Eastern front, you cannot find a comment which does not lay stress on the enormous forces at the disposal of Russia. Only last evening Major Morait plaintively exclaimed: "The Russian offensive shows itself to be more sustained than anybody in the whole world could have expected."

The doctor called the soldier's dreams "battledreams"; but the shadows were not dissipated thereby. When the nurse moved away down the ward under the dim lamps, the shadows came again and the soldier's ears were strained to catch their whispering. They spoke to him at first in a small voice, because the presence of the nurse had frightened them. It was like the sound of the guns, he thought, when they are far away and the wind blows strongly; yet he seemed to catch now and then a crisp laughter, like the tick-a-tack of a machine-gun, which showed that the shadows were drawing nearer.

The nurse switched on the lamps, all but one, which was heavily shaded. She went to the pantry to prepare food for those patients who had been ordered it at short intervals. So the gloom and silence of the ward were deepened and the wounded man could see quite distinctly the strange country in which he found himself. He was sailing on a great river, and the shadows were gathered on one of the banks. The banks were very high and he thought they resembled the sides of his trench out in Flanders. On the No-man's Land in front of the trench, though, there were flowers growing, poppies and yellow cornflowers. The shadows did not come to the bank and so he could not see them well; but he heard the sound they made, their whispering and their strange, dry laughter. Right in the prow of the boat before him was another shadow, all best, like a witch-hag, and huddled. The shadows were whispering together and the sound was heavy, like the sound of great birds which pass in the night. He was a countryman from the North and he knew the sound; it was the wings of the wild geese, which go northward in the springtime. Then there was the snoring sound made by the river under its overhanging banks.

The shadows moved like the ripe corn in his father's fields when the wind plays with it; but he could hear that they were whispering and laughing while they moved.

The grinding of a taxicab's gears on the hill outside of the hospital roused the wounded man and he rolled uneasily from one side to the other. He heard the driver push the lever home and the grinding sound became a shrill metallic buzz, which seemed to him to duck his head. He raised his head again to see if the great shell had worked havoc among the shadows. They were whispering together angrily, hissing like snakes. He could hear the snapping of their jaws, like the tick-a-tack of the machine-guns in the early morning, when they are licking their lips.

So he laughed and his laughter brought the nurse back again to his side; and her cool fingers on his brow drove the shadows far away. But again, when she left him, they came, and their whispering woke the hag-spirit which sailed with him on the river so that she laughed shrilly as men laugh sometimes in the heat of battle. The laughter of the hag-spirit went down into the heart of the soldier, swifter than an ill-desire, till his body grew cold with it, and he trembled greatly, while sweet came on his brows. The laughter of the hag-spirit rose in a fierce

crecendo and the soldier knew that he had heard that sound, in his trench at the dawn, when they shelled the enemy's line before the attack. The hag-spirit gathered herself up and stood out stretched against the sullen sheen of the river—featureless arms like a cross of woe against the leaden sheen of the river.

Then the nurse, moving from bed to bed up the ward, saw the soldier start upright and caught the gleaming of his eyes. He could hear that they were shouting and his words were strange words. For he would follow the hag-spirit, stretched like a cross of woe, to the place of the shadows, which mocked him in their fullness of laughter. And in his spirit he called on the morning that it should not be darkened, and on the young stars for light. And he came leaping in red fields, and there was great heat; he could feel the breath of those that whispered upon his cheeks. They had eyes which shone in the darkness.

The night nurse took his clenched hands and laid him back gently on his bed. She smoothed his brow with her fingers, murmuring at the price that must be paid for a man's honour. "You have been dreaming," she said again, "just a bad dream. Try to forget it."

But how shall the soldier forget, who has heard the voice of the morning when the sun rises in made dark by clouded smoke? He may forget when the sunlight makes patterns on the ward floor and the humming of bees comes in across the flower-beds; or at high noon, when they bring the dinner from the kitchen. In the dawn he cannot forget; and at night the darkness gathers, shadows which go up and down, whispering.—*Times*.

BATTLE-DREAMS.

The Whispers in the Darkness.

"You have been dreaming," said the night nurse gently, "just a bad dream. Try to forget it."

The soldier who had come to the ward that morning from France gazed at the night nurse with eyes full of doubting. He seemed scarcely to hear her. When the sunlight makes patterns on the ward floor because it has come to it through the broad fans of the chestnut trees and when the murmur of bees on the flower-beds in the garden is just audible, it is possible for a man to forget—no matter what his eyes have seen, his ears heard, and his hands accomplished. It is possible, too, at high noon when there is bustle in the wards and the dinners are trundled in on the hand-barrows. In the dawning, they say, it is possible; and at night the darkness gathers shadows which go up and down, whispering.

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AERIAL RESEARCH.

Work of the Physical Laboratory.

The Report of the National Physical Laboratory for the year ending March 31 last, just issued, shows incidentally how useful the institution has been in the war.

Research in aerodynamics is a branch in which there has been great activity. The naval and military representatives on the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics urged the need of additional wind-channels, to enable the data required for design to be obtained more rapidly. It was decided that one additional 7 ft. channel would be desirable, and the work of construction was started in November last. At the date of the report the buildings were finished and the equipment was nearing completion.

Much research work has been done for the Ministry of Munitions, including the Munitions Inventions Department, and for the Board of Invention and Research. At the request of the Ministry the Laboratory undertook the testing of gauges required in the manufacture of fuses and shells, a special staff being organised for the purpose.

The Laboratory has also done its part in helping to meet the deficiencies in British industries revealed or caused by the war. During the year help was given to a number of firms who have undertaken the manufacture of goods formerly obtainable only from German sources, and it is satisfactory to learn that in several directions the efforts of these firms have been successful.

In spite of the vacancies in the staff caused by enlistment, it was held as large again in April last as it was a year ago. A number of voluntary assistants have given their services, and the work of 47 women has been very efficiently done.

"Give me the Note."

The case was continued at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, in which a Chinese was charged with false pretences. He is said to have placed his hand on a promissory note, saying to complainant: "Give me the note and you shall have the money." He took the note, but did not hand over the money, and the matter was put in the hands of the Police, who investigated the affair. Mr. Mattingly said defendant had paid over the money and he now wished to withdraw the charge. The man was accordingly discharged.

